THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WEI

The Bombay Gazette

BOMB :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

—NEW SERIES.

emorandum of dates on
Commander-in-Chief
to Kurrachee has b
ders :—
January, 1875.
8th January 1875.
to 11th January 1
11th January 18
uary 1875.
1875.

THE PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT.

e annual premium of 5 per cent. on the
timated value of the floating property
f the Company, covering ordinary sea
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ending 30th September 1874, is £30,000 0 0
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GAZETTE.

Bombay Gazette

Issued free.

Line.

Rs. 5 0
" 2 8
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" 0 2½ As.
less than eight lines.

Line.

able the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of twenty-three letters relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Chances, Situations, Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Charges of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The insertion Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12-lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—INTERE 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship "ARIA," 1,705 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, next, the 3rd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

BOMBAY		January 1875.
Ratnagherry	3	Leaves Tuticorin 19
Mangalore	3	" Cocanada 11
Cannanore	4	" Galle 12
Tellicherry	4	" Negapatam 15
Calicut	4	" Madras 17
Mangalore	5	" Cocanada 19
Honawar	6	" Vizagapatam 20
Coondapoor	6½	" Bimlipatam 20
Mangalore	7	" Calingapatam 21
Cannanore	7	" Coringa 21
Tellicherry	8	" False Point 22
Calicut	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA 24

Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, which

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and ashore at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. R. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 1st January, at 4 P.M.

	January 1875.	
[illegible]	5	Leave BUSSREH 20
[illegible]	8	" Mahomerah 20
[illegible]	8	" Fao 22
[illegible]	8	" Bunder 23
Bunder Abbas	10	" Linga 27
Linga	12	" Bunder Abbas 29
Bunder Abbas	14	" Muscat 31
Muscat	16	February.
Gwadur	16	" Gwadur 2
Kurrachee	17	" Kurrachee 5
		Arrive BOMBAY 8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, as follows :—

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. R. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st January 1875.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hay [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangalore, and Cutch [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, G. Dorar, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 5th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hunnery, Honawar,
Bathaghurry, Vingorla,
Jestagore, Goa Panjim.
Mulwan, Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 34, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Including Cost of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14-10
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail on the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent (ubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14 h November 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2,000 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY [illegible] on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accomodation for [illegible] Passengers and is a fine Steamer. For passage apply to

[illegible]NE, KING & Co.,
4, Church La[illegible], Bombay.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] or about 1st January.)

The splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P. [illegible]s of Commander, is well-known as one of the most [illegible] and has made several passages between that Port and Bombay in 7 days. The Cabins have large Portholes to ensure good ventilation and the accommodation and [illegible] ship are unequalled, making her a favourite [illegible] ship at the Season. She will have her ship at the [illegible] Docks.

For Freight [illegible] Suez..... Rs. 300
Malta..... " 300
Liverpool..... " 500

For Passage [illegible]ours, which can be had on board.

[illegible]ortion-Jetty to

[illegible]NDLAY, GROOM & Co.

[illegible]W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. GEELONG,	1,884	350	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. SUMATRA,	2,468	500	"	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE,	2,663	400	"	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,753	450	"	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon every Saturday morning on the day of sailing.

GEORGE T. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fes.	
THIBET	C. H. East y	2305	400	1st	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	660	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Galy	2669	450	15th	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	376	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	South mpton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th	Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Bune	3142	550	29th	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR (2,000 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. J. BENT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the owner's receipt for which is to lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer,

"KING ARTHUR,"

LIEUT. SOMERSET JOHNSTONE, R. N., Commander, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,700 Tons registered, 800 Horse Power, built under Special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th January 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has excellent accomodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Steward so.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. TODD, will leave on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 5 P.M., for undermnted Ports :—Bunsey, Bhatnachri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATALANTA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 26th December 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Vixen.

Bombay, 28th December 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship STUART HAHNEMANN, Captain VAN NORDEN, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents ship Stuart Hahnemann.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gopeenath Mansojee, the following Ornaments.

1 Pair Gold Vick weight about 12 tolas.
1 Ring ah-made Brilliant Hand Ornament called Poochey.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sarabjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) commencing at Mazagon, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th days of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate respectively at Mazagon and Pursbotum Chimajee's Street within the Fort.

(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4693 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Paladd. Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora da Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 2,047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot Nos. 3 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chimar Ranjee Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy James Jee Gruder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2,047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chimar Ranjee Street, on the north by Lot No 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora da Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2 and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora da Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Freehold Land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Chenapee Patell Street, and Pursbotum Chimanjee's Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 38, 39 and [illegible] containing by admeasurement 706.79 square yards, or thereabouts, and [illegible] coast by Cawasjee Pata Street [illegible] Chimanjee's Street [illegible]

NEW ADVE. BY AUCTIO.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]REET, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in [illegible] will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Stangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. COLOMBO, Captain MCNABB, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection, and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at the Dundees.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Colombo.

Bombay, 30th December 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WHITEADDER, from London, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid and delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Whiteadder.

Bombay, 30th December 1874.

BOMBAY CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January 1875, at 5-30 P.M.,

C. L. WEBER, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay Club, 30th December 1874.

TO OFFICERS COMMANDING CAVALRY REGIMENTS AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, several Hundred serviceable MULES no liable as baggage animals, loading two to three maunds each. Price from Rs. 30—75 per head.

Apply by letter or telegr m to Major DEKANTZOW, care of The Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce, Allahabad.

WANTED, for the BROACH MUNICIPALITY a competent SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 150 per m nsem with Rs. 20 house allowance. The qualifications necessary are, a good knowledge of English and Guzzrattee, in acquaintance with accounts and the ability to prepare plans and estimates for ordinary Municipal Works.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the Chairman Managing Committee, Broach, before the 15th of January 1875.

By Order of the President,
G. COLTON,
Chairman Managing Committee, Broach Municipality.

NOTICE.—TREAT FOR THE NEW YEAR. A few Barrels of Australian PATATOES left.

Apply sharp to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling can be obtained.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DRAWBACK ON COTTON DESPATCHED FROM DHOND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that to any Merchant or bona fide Firm carrying on business at Ahmadnagar, who may forward not less than 50,000 maunds of Cotton from the Dhond Station to Bombay, between this date and the 31 h September 1875, a drawback of fifteen per cent. (15 per cent.) on the amount paid for carriage will be allowed.

Merchants or Dealers who intend to claim this allowance must give advice accordingly before the end of January next either to the District Traffic Manager, Poona, or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,...	6s.	2d.	per oz.
Ditto. ditto ditto ...do.	6s.	0d.	"

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons.....	30 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto.....	20 "	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	20 "	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Dessert ditto.....	14 "	6s. 2d.	4	7	0
2 Gravy Spoons.....	10 "	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle.....	10 "	6s. 6d.	3	15	0
4 Sauce ditto	10 "	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons				+2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 "	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
			£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Undersigned would feel obliged, if any Party, who has supplied Stores to his Godown in Bakehouse Lane, or purchased stores therefrom, would forward particulars to W. SMART, Public Prosecutor, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Room, or to Messrs. Prescott and Water, Solicitors.

FOR SALE, Two 10-inch DUMPY LEVELS with Compasses, by Adie, quite new. Rs. 110 each. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDUS, Metal Mart.

TO LET, the large and commodious PREMISES, now in the occupation of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS.—FORBES & Co.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.

Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hai causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and radizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is inlaid ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfume s, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY : Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co.' Limited, Byculla and Fort ; also at Poona.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to feeble. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

[illegible] tins, labelled thus :—

[illegible]PS & Co.'s
[illegible]ATHIC Chemists,
[illegible]ocoatle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
[illegible]uston Road and Camden Town.
[illegible]s Many Cocoa (Cocoa and Condiments).

Milk.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

New Stock for the Cold Season.

GENT'S BANIANS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino... Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony ... "	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co's Spun Mail-make, Shrinkless ... "	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance ... "	31 0	35 0
Real Indian Gauze, warranted Half Silk ... "	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ....Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super " ..... "	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours ..... "	14 8	16 0
Extra Super ..... "	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripe ..... "	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread ..... "	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan ..... "	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen .....per pair	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures .....Doz.	15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes.....	17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns.	18 8	21 0
Super Fine a Special Article	21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino very Soft and Elastic	24 0	27 0
Ross Scotch Lamb's Wool ...	21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks per pair ...	7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose .....per pair	11 8	13 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six...	26	0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely at the knee	27	0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino	36	0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42	0	45 2
Soft Grey Shetland for Travellers	31	0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair..	2	0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 8	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Printed Cambric ....Six ...	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth, ...each...	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel .....each...	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Have received per s.s. *Tiviot.*

ONE FULL-SIZE SOLID SPANISH MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE on eight (8) inch Spanish Mahogany Carved Legs, Carved Brackets, under-framing fitted with Patent Fast, India-Rubber Cushions, Thick Slates, best Cloth, Twelve Cues, long Butt, three-quarter Butt, long and Short Rests, Large Marking Board, Six Chalk Cups, three 2/16 inch best Ivory Balls, Rules in two Frames, Straight Edge, half-round, Chalks, &c.

Price including Packing and free Delivery at Railway Station here. Rs. 1,000.

This Table is guaranteed to be of Solid Mahogany Throughout, and perhaps one of the best Tables ever imported into India.

One Mahogany Folding Bagatelle Board, fitted with Cue, Mace, Bridge, nine Ivory Balls, Rules and Pegs	Rs. 75
One Mahogany Telescope Stand for same.....	45

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW,—(ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL.")

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST, WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case.....	Rs. 30
Gold Eyeglasses	" 16
Steel Spectacles with Case.....	" 16
Steel Eyeglasses	" 8

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND INFANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

RUSSELL & CO.,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots.....	Rs. 12	13 8
Patent Calf Leather "	" 12	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes	" 9	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots.....	" 14	16 0
Superior Skin	" 15	17 0
" Balmoral Boots	" 13	15 0
Panas Corun Cloth Elastic Boots.....	" 10	11 0
Regulation Hessian Boots	" 25	28 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of hand some Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day spring level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co. No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings a la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Yorkshire Sauce
Plum Puddin—
Lea and Perrins' Worc[illegible]

[illegible]E ABOVE AND NUMEROUS
FRESH SUPPLIES OF [illegible]CACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD
OTHER TABLE [illegible] CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND
FROM [illegible]STOREKEEPER.

[illegible] CAUTION.

[illegible]d of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native
they abou[illegible]d INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED
when [illegible] empty.
To prevent[illegible],
should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any
attempt at substitution of inferior brands.
Gen[illegible] EVERY CASE I

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

548 tons, Captain G. F. Machon, for Aden Shore, and Jeddah with a 1 three hundred and five pilgrims.

RUHTANIS, 646 tons, Captain G. G. rived in harbour on the 29th instant from gust 4th) with a cargo of 928¼ tons coals. s consigned to the Captain.

COLOMBO, 1,259 tons, Captain/T. McNabb, harbour on the 29th instant from London er 23rd) calling at Port Said and Suez via Canal with a general cargo and the following gers—Major and Mrs. N. Baker, and child, Major Mrs. Proctor, Captain and Mrs. Lane, Captain and s. Pemberton, Captain Broome, Mr. and Mrs. Lightt, and child, Mrs Connor, and child, Miss Fairbroher, Miss Parrott, Mr. Denny, and Mr. Hamgee.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s s. s. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Merello, will sail to-morrow the 1st January for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—For Naples.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Maconahee and Miss Baker. For Genoa.—Lieut. Col. Baumgartner. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hornley, and child, ne native Ayah and Colonel Irvine. She will carry following cargo:—1,400 bales cotton, 10,773 cwts eed, 1,723¼ cwts wheat, 12½ cwts castor oil and ndries.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Colombo (s).....	McNabb	London, Nov 23.
	Rustinah	Doldberg	Cardiff, Aug 4.
	White Adder	Bethan	London, Sept 8.
	Kashgar (s).....	Babot.....	Suez, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Vesari.....	Lorsen	Rangoon.
	Mahi	Noceda	Cochin & Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, Merello, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Mula, Machon, to Aden, Shore, and Jeddah.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cashmere, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
25 Hippogriffe .....Gahan .....Moulmein, Dec 12.
Dec. DEPARTURES.
29 Curlew(s)..... ....
Africa(s) ....
Ghoolia ....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.
April 7 Tehlieta, ss., Nacoda, from Bombay
Nov 27 Waterfog, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
28 Arabia, ship, Beabezon, from Liverpool.
28 W. G. Russell, ship, John Owen, from Cardiff.
28 Allen, barque, Gustafsson, from Cardiff.
Dec. 1 Armenia, ship, Garrell, from Cardiff.
2 Reesun, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.
4 Cambay, ship, J. Evans, from Cardiff.
5 Charlotte Gladston, ship, Pooley, from Liverpool.
9 Mooch Bin Sourou T. S. F., Mahomed Beg, from Suez.
16 Livingstone, barque, Hansen, from Sunderland.
19 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elvon, from Perim.
18 Elphinston, ss, Cassap, from Cardiff.
16 D'Assa, F. S. Fry., Corbyny, from L'Orient.
19 Emerdale, ss, Thomas, from Bombay.
19 Jumna, H. M. I. T., ——, from Bombay.
19 Agadeous H M Iteld, Colomb, from Plymouth.
19 Hydaspes, H M Iteld, Reynoldson, from Venice.
19 Vulture H. M. G. Bust, Brooke, from Berbera.
20 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
20 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, from Bombay.
20 Princes Amalia, ss, Fabritius, from Amsterdam.
20 Surat, ss, Bane, from Calcutta.
20 Cachire, ss, Marmusich, from Trieste.
21 Baroda, ss, Footman, from Bombay.
22 Pei-ho, ss, Medizon, from Shanghai.

Dec. DEPARTURES.
19 Emerdale, ss, Thoms, to Liverpool.
19 Jumna H. M. I. T., ——, to England.
19 Hydaspes, H. M. Iteld Reynoldson, to Bombay.
20 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to China.
20 Borrowdale, ss, Davies, to Marseilles.
21 Princes Amalia, ss, Fabritius, to Batavia.
20 Surat, ss, Burns, to Suez.
20 Cascore, ss, Marmusich, to Bombay.
21 Baroda, ss, Footman, to Suez.
23 Antiochus, H. M. Iteld, Colomb, to China.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss. Nacoda, from Bombay.
Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
Arabia, ship, Brabazon, from Liverpool.
W. G. Russell, ss, John Owen, from Cardiff.
Allen, barque, Gustafsson, from Cardiff.
Armenella, ship, Garrell, Cardiff.
Ryerson, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.
Cambay, ship, J. Evans, from Cardiff.
Charlotte Gladston, ss, Pooley, from Liverpool.
Mooch Bin Sourou T. S. F., Mahomed Beg, from Suez.
Livingstone, barque, Hansen, from Sunderland.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elvon, from Perim.
Elphinston, ss, Cassap, from Cardiff.
D'Assa F. S. Fry., Corbigny, from L'Orient.
Jumna, H. M. I. T., ——, from Bombay, Passed out.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Peiho, ss, Medizon, from Shanghai.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL

J C Stevenson s, 55 bales wool, Ebram Nowrjee & Co; 500 cwts myrobalades and 170 bales cotton, Dadabhoy & Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 600 bales cotton, Campbell Bales cotton, Graham & Co; 1 case cotton Peters; 67 cases myrobalades, Graham & Co.

King Alphus s, 28 bales wool Shamjee Narrenjee & Co; 500 cwts myrobalans, Hall Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam.

Nyanza s, 225 cwts coir yarn, Sowchund Moteechund.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong s, 191 packages ginger, 12 cases chercots, 1 case cardamoms, 70 cases cigars, 219 bags coffee and 25 bales coir fibre, P & O Co; 240 bags rapeseed, 103 bags gingelly seed and 1 bundle carpets, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Geelong s, 220 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 651 bales cotton, Vinay & Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Caster s, 240 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 125 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Caster s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 250 bales cotton, G Sirgi & Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Caster s, 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Rai i Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co; 250 bales cotton, G Sirgi & Co; 670 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 800 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 140 packages coffee and 7 bales indigo, D I S N Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURGEON R. REID, Bengal Medical Department, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR E. F. WHEATLEY, Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in February next.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 26.

Clarke, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 29.

Lloyd, Surg Bengal Med Dept; to appear before a Med Board, from Kolaf.
Weldon, Captain, Madras 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent on duty, from Moonmadad.
Baker, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Broom, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

Barclay, Lieut, Bombay 25th Regt N I, to join, to Rajkote.
Montgomery, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, to join, to Mhow.
Hailes, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.
Sullivan, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OVERLAND MAILS.

	Date.	30 min. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Jan. 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 2 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	No after packet
China	,, 3 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 10 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 18 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 5th May last, it is notified that the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday evening at 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for close of Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places beyond through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies—every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 8 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid by either route are specially marked by the senders for transmission via Southampton and conformations conditions, be under:—

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave ..... Jan 18
,, ... ,, 25
Monday ..... Jan. 4 | M
,, ... ,, 11
CHINA will leave Bombay as follows:— ..... 3-30 P.M.
..... Jan ..... Feb 9

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	0-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, (viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTER.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi Samnas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant Mr. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days. He is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNEQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advise on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 105—106, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FALLE—December 26th, at Howrah, the wife of Samuel Vernon Falle, of a daughter.
GRAHAM—December 19th, at Bankipore, the wife of Chas. J. Graham, of a son.
LOCKHART—December 21st, at Hastings, the wife of Mr. W. S. Lockhard, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—December 22nd, at Calcutta, James Collins, Head Clerk, Chief Magistrate's Office, Hong-Kong, aged 61 years, 2 month, and 3 days.
FFINCH—December 21st, at Kurrachee, Alexander Maule, son of R. T. Ffinch, Esq., aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

THE intelligence published by us within the last few days about Baroda affairs has made the bazaar ring with speculations regarding the fate of Mulharrao. Amid the crowd of people who apprehend, and justly, that the end of His Highness as sovereign of a miserable people is at hand, there are loving apologists for him who sagely shake their heads and prophesy that there is no truth in the intelligence about Baroda we published two days ago, and that all will yet be well with Mulharrao. We should be sorry to think these idle prophets were right, that oppression would still continue to be the portion of the Gaekwar's subjects, and that scandalous and outrageous wickedness would much longer grow rank round the Gaekwar's palace. It is seldom that a native Prince's people cry out to a foreign power for justice, and yet this is what has been taking place in Baroda almost since the day Mulharrao quitted his prison. Their "rights," however strong those of H. H. the Gaekwar may be, and however sensitive of the wrong to be, will yet, we are glad to [illegible] withstanding the hopes and desires and prophecies of the afflicted friends and toadies of Mulharrao, we are confident that ere many weeks are over His Highness will be dragged off a throne which he should never have been allowed to ascend.

After all we are thankful that Mr. Souter went to Baroda. We believed that he had been put upon a cold scent, but thanks to the zeal of himself and his assistants it has turned out warm enough to suit the purposes of British justice. Those who busied themselves in disseminating the hint that Colonel Phayre had "got up" the case of attempting to poison him in order to cast a shadow upon the Gaekwar's reputation will soon be confounded, for even the boldest phase of native effrontery has its limits. We have every reason to believe in the correctness of the information we have published respecting the discoveries made by Mr. Souter, and the unbelievers may as well take warning in good time, for their refusal to look the worst in the face will not keep back the inevitable from running its course. Properly enough, great secrecy has been enjoined on the authorities concerned in the Baroda investigations; but, notwithstanding the vigilance they have consequently exercised, some facts have oozed out which point conclusively enough in one direction. *Ex pede Herculem.* When Mr. Souter received orders to proceed to Baroda, he took with him the two Khan Bahadoors in the detective service, who also took private agents of their own. He was also fortunate enough to secure the services of the Chief Inspector of Police in Ahmedabad—a Brahmin who did good service to Government during the Mutiny, and who, if we are not greatly mistaken, was actually present with Mr. Souter when he captured the chief Nurgoond, the man who murdered Mr. Manse, the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country. Mr. Souter had a shrewd suspicion that Ahmedabad and Baroda are closely connected, socially and commercially, the Inspector of Police of the former place would be a valuable man to help in the special work on hand in Baroda, and we believe his suspicion has been verified abundantly. Agents of the police were thrown out over Baroda, who made themselves familiar with all classes in the bazaars. Success, we are told, did not seem probable for time, but a romantic incident occurred which soon gave a clue to discoveries of an invaluable description. One of the agents got into conversation with a bullock-cartman, and the latter becoming garrulous told his newfound friend that he had on several occasions been employed to convey a passenger to the Gaekwar's Palace. Whom had he taken? Well, it was an ayah named so-and-so, in the service of Colonel Phayre. This was enough for the agent. Shortly afterwards the Cartman and Ayah (who has latterly been in the service of Crawley-Boevey) found themselves in charge of the police. The ayah was frightened, and, it is told, made astonishing confessions. Again interviews she had had directly with her lover. Large sums of money were found, as the classic session, or in that of her father, to which she believed indebted for it to possess wealth, doubtlessly must have been taking the Gaekwar, who, out of interest in the affairs of the [illegible] ishes family. This ayah is not the first important prisoner who has been secured. Two have been captured by Mr. Souter, and one [illegible] om, at all events, must have proved invaluable as he was employed as a "go-between" ween the Gaekwar and Colonel Phayre. The esident had the greatest confidence in this person, whose name is Yeshwunt; and to all appearance Yeshwunt was an honest man, the sole aim of whose life was to please the Resident and smooth away any little difficulties between him and the Gaekwar. No man could have appeared to be more disinterested than Yeshwunt. "Not for myself but for others" appeared to be his motto. If Mrs. Phayre or Colonel Phayre came to Bombay, Yeshwunt would also go to Bombay to inquire about Madame's health or the Resident's health. Yeshwunt, however, has turned out to be one of the greatest scamps of the whole fraternity of rogues in Baroda. For a long time past he has been nothing more nor less than a spy upon Colonel Phayre, and a tool in the hands of the Gaekwar. The last job he was employed in by the Gaekwar has turned out to be a very serious affair for his master, and so he has confessed a good many damaging facts against that [illegible] personage. The other prisoner [illegible] believe, a Jemadar of peons who [illegible] a more or less direct part in [illegible] poison to Colonel Phayre's cup. [illegible] told many tales about the G[illegible] and immediate associates of His Highness. Altogether we are inclined to think that Mr. Souter has obtained a mass of evidence sufficient to allow no loophole for the Gaekwar to escape from the charge of attempting to murder a representative of Her Majesty the Queen who had been deputed to his Court.

Information we have received from Baroda is to the effect that the Gaekwar already begins to feel uncomfortable upon his throne. But it is impossible that any decided action upon the result of Mr. Souter's investigations will be taken by the Government of India for at least a month yet. The usual formal process will have to be gone through—that is to say, Mr. Souter will have to prepare a report and send it to the Government of Bombay, and the latter will have to forward it to the Supreme Government. But, after all this is done, we cannot, believing thoroughly that Mr. Souter's report must be of such a nature as will prove the direct implication of the Gaekwar in an attempt to murder Colonel Phayre, see any room for hoping with the apologists of His Highness that his days as Sovereign of Baroda may be long upon the earth. Justice will yet be done to the multitude who cry for it in the streets of Baroda; and Colonel Pelly's assurance that the Gaekwar has rights will be seen to have a sinister meaning in the light of the British Government proceeding to award to a dethroned criminal the punishment which no one can deny he deserves.

IF the ghost of the late Colonel Hawker—now possibly sporting on the Styx—could return to earth about this season of the year, and see the countless flocks of wild fowl reposing on the placid bosoms of our tanks and lakes, we think the disembodied spirit of the famous gunner would immediately contemplate a *post mortem* laté edition of "Hawker on duck shooting." The worst of it is that the Colonel's ghost would suffer from an embarrassment of riches in India, a thing it was unaccustomed to in the body at home, to judge from the laborious manner in which the great authority on wild-fowl shooting kills his two or three brace of teal or widgeon under the inclemency of an English winter sky at night or daybreak. Many of our tanks in unfrequented parts of the country literally swarm with all indigenous species of water-fowl just now, and the difficulty is, not to kill enough in a day's shooting, but rather to know what to do with the prodigious number of birds one has slain at the end of it. The fowler in India labours under a great disadvantage, generally speaking, from want of a boat wherewith to pursue his game on the large tanks. The best birds, and the thickest flocks, are ever to be found in the centres of our great sheets of water, and it is here that the delicious "Pochard"—the duck next in excellence to the American canvass-back,—and the noble grey duck are to be found, resting unsuspicious of danger, and perhaps surrounded with such multitudes of teal that a shot at a single bird can scarcely fail to cripple half a dozen. We want a very light and portable, but very safe boat, for duck shooting in this country, and as they build steamers at home now to draw but seven inches of water, while carrying a full load of cargo and passengers, a builder should not make much of such a *bagatelle* as a shooting punt that should be safe, and yet capable of being carried on the back of a single coolie. A boat should be very safe for this work. An Indian tank is about the most dangerous water any man can tumble into, and independently of the peril of sudden squalls, and careless boatmen, the labyrinthine weeds with which such waters abound are significant of little else than drowning to the very strongest swimmer It is excessively tantalizing—as often happens—to stand upon the margin of a tank [illegible] shots have banished all birds to the centre, and be unable once again to get within range of the cackling multitude now in security. Sportsmen [illegible] raft under such circumstances by fastening a common "chatty" mouth downwards to [illegible] leg of a Native Charpoy or bedstead, but a craft composed of such fragile material is not to be recommended, unless, indeed, the sportsman has a keen desire to make the acquaintance personally of the late Colonel Hawker before mentioned. There is nothing to be done when the birds act Tantalus but to wait patiently under cover for better times. An auspicious falcon, with a taste for teal, will often scatter the flock, and send it divided to the margin again, but to fire a gun to startle the birds is the act of a Grillin: they will wheel aloft, detect the *ruse*, and probably not afford the unlucky gunner a chance the same day again.

Unless a man has a very large family, he is scarcely justified in using a duck gun in India. The birds are too plentiful to necessitate the use of a piece of ordnance for their destruction, and for merely sporting purposes a double C. F. 12 gauge gun should satisfy any one. If the birds are wild, a Moore's "Cover" cartridge, or a Green Ely in the left barrel, will be found useful, but given a good tank, and some kind of a canoe or boat, and the fowler should kill more than he requires with No. 4. shot. The sportsman should be careful not to disturb the tank any more than is absolutely necessary, and should not fire at smaller game—however tempting the shots—until he has picked out as many grey duck or Pochard as it is possible for him to get at. By firing into a comparatively worthless flock of whistling or common teal at the first, the gunner may lose a brace or two of grey duck, worth all the rest of the water-fowl on the tank. The little cotton teal affords at times a very tempting and raking shot. Where they lie thick together, it is perhaps the best mode of attack to blaze one barrel into the *white* of them as they sit on the water, and the other, as they rise in a confused flutter from the surface. A very quick double shot is needful, for if the birds rise too high the result of the second barrel will be one or two birds instead of thrice that number. The cotton teal is, however, an uncertain bird from a culinary point of view; at times he is a fat little *bonne bouche*, fit for a Lucullus, and at others he is as dry and [illegible]hy as a cormorant. The flavour of all wild fowl depends much on their food, and it is probable that the Pochard owes its luscious flesh to those succulent roots and weeds for which it dives to the bottom. The gunner who is vexed with birds he cannot reach should keep his eyes open along the margin for golden plover. These birds are occasionally to be met with in immense flocks by the shores of our tanks, and make a very welcome addition to the bag; many gourmands preferring their flesh—and with justice—to that of snipe or duck. The tactics to be pursued towards these handsome birds are the same as for teal in mobs. The first barrel should be given them on the ground, and the second when rising. Nothing can be more beautiful than the appearance of a flock of golden plover when high overhead. The sheen of their feathers under the sunshine lends them the semblance of glittering stars in the blue sky, or of the old enamel in which we see golden spots on an azure ground, and with dazzling effect.

[illegible]son It is not only the sportsman who may find sea[illegible] Any able occupation on the tank at this time of year, altogether fond of natural history, and "of Nature a world of a[illegible] Mr. Squeers expresses it, may find any large tank [illegible]ment in paddling or poling about Curlews of all sizes [illegible]ish affected by water fowl, the tiniest long bill of [illegible] the wary "Whaup" to gether with green [illegible]hanks, [illegible] family, abound, to[illegible] cranes, pelicans, divers, waders, [illegible]hanks, flamingos, and king-fishers. A tank at t[illegible]hawks, buzzards, paradise of bird life, and fine specim[illegible] season is a cabinets of our friends at home may [illegible] for the ed with much pleasure. The feather[illegible] collect[illegible] of these birds are thankfully receiv[illegible]s of many lers at home, so that destruc[illegible]ion is [illegible] by Angeven though we use our [illegible] breech-loader] we ste This Indian wild-fowl sho[illegible]ting is good [illegible]ly some sport, though very [illegible]ssimilar from bog [illegible] estuary shooting at home, [illegible] and can be pleasantly enjoyed even during t[illegible] heat of the day, if the gunner is so fortuna[illegible]e as to have a boat and a companion. It is the[illegible]kind of sport Theodore Hook would have delig[illegible]hted in, cracking jokes and shots alternately. [illegible]he "Friend, and punt Cor[illegible]Forty, and their disappo[illegible] "at Ditton," with its w[illegible] found commissariat, of [illegible]

NOTE OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has been recently travelling on the Bombay and Baroda railway line, complains that an absurd rule has just been introduced by the Traffic Manager, in supersession of a reasonable one which had been in force for years past. The rule now cancelled ran thus:—"When a passenger wishes to change from any inferior to a superior carriage, the Guard must have this done by the clerk at the first station, to whom the difference is to be paid." By virtue of this rule, the writer wished his second class ticket to be changed for a first class one, and offered to pay the difference at the Pardee station; but both the station master and the Guard in charge of the train declined to change the ticket, unless the said passenger paid the entire charge for a first class fare. As this would have involved the forfeiture of the second class ticket, he preferred to travel in the carriage for which he had paid. Thus it will be seen that he had to suffer some inconvenience, and the Railway Company a loss amounting to the difference between the first and second class fares. Further down the line, a similar case occurred, in which a third class passenger wished to travel with a companion who had a seat in a second class carriage; but he was refused the indulgence unless he paid—not the difference between the two fares—but the full charge for a second class ticket. On enquiry it was ascertained that the wholesome rule quoted above has been superseded by one so unreasonable that it is calculated to injure the interests of the Company which Mr. Duxbury serves. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the old regulation will be re-inforced.

DEATH OF MR. OVANS, C. S.

We regret to announce the death, yesterday morning, at Watson's Hotel, of Mr. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S., Collector and Political Agent at Colaba. The deceased was the eldest son of the late General Ovans, for some years Political Resident at Satara, before the annexation of that Province. Mr. Ovans was thirty-eight years of age, and entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1855. He held several Revenue and Magisterial appointments in different parts of the Presidency, and did useful work in organizing the Municipalities at Poona and Nassick. He showed especial taste in laying out roads and planting them with avenues of beautiful and useful trees; and the neighbourhood of Nassick in particular has been made very attractive by the improvements begun by him and continued by Mr. Erskine. Mr. Ovans was distinguished for his efforts to promote education, and will be long remembered by the natives of the Deccan.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

The appointment of Acting Collector of Colaba, which was held by Mr. Ovans, will probably be given to Mr. Arthur Crawford, formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11TH DEC, 1874.

THE recent illness of Mr. Disraeli has inspired his party with so many fears that for several days past the Conservative Clubs have been agitated with the question as to who shall be the right hon. gentleman's successor, supposing [illegible] up the leadership? There is a general consen[illegible] Derby will [illegible] ing man, and that the Lower House will be led, not by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, but by Sir Stafford Northcote. Of course it is possible, though I do not think it is probable, that Mr. Disraeli will yet have to give up the reins; but the contingency is being prepared for, and the temper which this step has revealed in the rank and file of the Conservative party is somewhat remarkable. The Cabinet, as we all know by this time, is made up of two sections, one being the old high and dry Tories, led by Lord Salisbury in the Upper House, and Mr. G. Hardy in the Commons. The two measures which brought the greatest discredit to the Conservative party during the past Session were the favourite schemes of these two men—the Endowed Schools Bill and the Army Promotion Bill—or "the New Purchase Bill" as the Radicals called it. The bulk of the Government supporters have come to regard with disfavour that reactionary policy which Mr. Disraeli seemed disposed to pursue in the first flush of political success, and they have bethought them that a man of broader views than the Minister for War must be looked for as their leader in the Commons. The tone of the recess speeches of Conservative members indicates that there is no desire among the bulk of that party to adopt legislative measures which shall put back the political clock and undo the work of Mr. Gladstone's party. Such a course would indeed be novel in the history of modern legislation, though we cannot forget that it was attempted by the Tory section of the Ministry last year. But the wet blanket which has been thrown upon Mr. Gathorne Hardy's aspirations is not solely attributable to the circumstance that he belongs to the reactionaries. He has somehow managed to disappoint his party by his administration at the War Office. He is not the first Parliamentary Secretary who has gone down before the weight of officialism in Pall Mall, but his friends regarded his selection for that post as being the best that could be made, because of his known courage and judgment, and because those qualities were necessary to guide Mr. Cardwell's army reforms into a safe Conservative channel. But his party hold that his courage and his judgment have deserted him. He is being urged upon all hands to increase the standing army by 20,000 or 30,000 men, and to revise and increase the soldier's pay in order to check desertion, and to deter this latter offence by the old system of branding. But he promises to do nothing of the kind. All that he is understood to talk of is, to increase the estimates by about £400,000 for the purpose of providing increased barrack accommodation. Of course there is time enough between now and April to convert the right hon. gentleman, but the military element, and a very large number of the supporters of the Government, fear that Mr. Hardy may not change his opinions without so much pressure that he may lose all credit for such a step. Public opinion has become thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of doing *something* to check desertion, and, if the remedy for this evil should come from a crotcheteering reformer instead of from the Ministerial bench, both the Conservatives and the Military class will have some cause for dissatisfaction. Mr. Gathorne Hardy has also disappointed his friends upon other subjects than this, which especially belong to his department, and the tide has turned so strongly against him, that in the recent discussions on this subject his name has only been mentioned for the Commons leadership in order to be rejected. This is a singular circumstance in the face of the high estimation in which he has recently been regarded. I know, however, that it is the opinion of the Carlton, where the subject was recently talked over in a sort of informal meeting, at which some forty members or more were present. The decision which seemed to be almost unanimous was, that Sir Stafford Northcote and not Mr. Hardy was the more suitable leader. With [illegible] ment of India; and, [illegible] ve me, the evil I now [illegible] opposing reckless waste of money by the Govern[illegible]

THE STATE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT—"NO INDIAN RAILWAY ENGINEERS NEED APPLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was struck, but not one whit surprised, at the statement copied from the *Statesman* which appeared in your paper of this date. I annex it, for it will well bear repetition:—

Those who are anxious to know when the Indus Valley State Railway is likely to be completed, says the *Statesman*, will no doubt be interested in the information that the whole of the works hitherto executed in connection with the line have been sweepingly condemned by Colonel Pelle. What has been done, therefore, will have to be undone, and done over again. Our contemporary further observes:—"Nothing better could have been expected from the appointment of men to superintend the construction of works with which they had no previous acquaintance. The selections made for the 'Staff' of the Indus Valley line were most unhappy and injudicious; scarcely a member of the staff knows anything about railways or their constructions; the result is what we have mentioned, and it is a result which must have been foreseen by any one endowed with ordinary powers of perception." This is certainly a most sweeping condemnation, and, if justifiable, strict enquiry should be made into the nature of these appointments.

I suppose in no other country, and by no other Government in the world, would previous experience of works in India be considered, as it apparently is in this, a barrier to employment in the construction of Railways, or other works. But the policy—to use a gross misnomer—of the Government of India appears to be to cram on the State lines men who possess as little experience as possible of the works they have to execute, while men who have had years of Indian work and long service of credit with the Railway Companies are "shikared" out of the country in consequence of "Reductions," to be picked up by wiser and more rational Governments.

I have lately heard of four Indian Railway Engineers, most of whom had to succumb to Reduction, being at once gladly appointed to Government works at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is no exaggeration, and not derogatory to any Engineer to say that, Home experience notwithstanding, he has on commencing work in his country a great deal of up-hill hard work before him. A Hawkshaw, a Fowler, or a Brunel, would find much to learn. But with young or untried men from Home, or, what is worse, with military aspirants making their first appearance on any stage of work in the entirely new rôle of Railway Engineers, what can be expected? Any man of common sense can answer the question. Precisely what the *Statesman* announces has taken place on the Indus Valley Line, and what loud-tongued and oft-reiterated rumour tells us occurred on the Durbugh Railway, now said to be under process of complete re-construction.

No one acknowledges more cordially than I do the complete qualifications of Mr. Molesworth for his position. In fact, to my mind, his being in the position he holds is the one thing that averts a complete collapse. But it would take very many Molesworths in the field to remedy the dearth of experience that prevails by all accounts in the State Railway Department.

You have been foremost in your journal in opposing reckless waste of money by the Govern[illegible]

spite of his [illegible]ncial position, they seem prepared [illegible] leadership in preference to that [illegible] baronet who was schooled among [illegible]l Liberal statesmen. There may, as I [illegible] say, be no ground for these [illegible]ussions about Mr. D[illegible]li's successor, but the point which has been brought out respecting the prospects of Mr. Gathorne Hardy is new, [illegible]rule-less remarkable.

The Liberals, too, have had a little scare. It has come upon them in the simple form of a notice placarded on Mr. Gladstone's house in Carlton House Gardens to the effect that the lease of the premises is [illegible]ly to be sold. Every Liberal member has been declaring since the prorogation that Mr. Gladstone [illegible] the only leader whom they desire to follow; Mr. [illegible]ever, has made no response, and the [illegible]t that he is to dispose of his [illegible] London [illegible] seems as though he were not prepared to take an active part in [illegible]. W[illegible] that, he is preparing a [illegible]meric [illegible]ocon, which is to occupy him for [illegible]s, and that the "consequential" correspo[illegible] of which he wrote the other day is another [illegible] he is forging against the Conservatives, [illegible] believe this to be the real truth [illegible] Mr. Gladstone sees the necessity of [illegible] Conservatives being permitted to remain in office undisturbed, just as Palmerston saw a similar necessity after the parallel reaction of 1841. In fact, any one taking up the first volume of Palmerston's life, recently issued, cannot but be struck with the remarkable similarity of the political circumstances of the present day and those of the period to which I have referred. Mr. Gladstone thinks as thought Lord Palmerston; "give the Conservatives rope enough, and the country will be glad to have the Liberals back in office." He would, I believe, have been glad enough of have yielded the leadership during these days of darkness to Lord Hartington, but the party do not approve of such a chieftain, and hence the leadership of the Opposition will continue to be "in commission"—relieved by the occasional appearance of Mr. Gladstone, just as was the case during the last Session.

There is a piece of malicious enjoyment in store for the Conservatives. Shortly after the reassembling of Parliament it will be necessary for Mr. Brand, the Speaker, to announce that his son, the Liberal member for Stroud, has been unseated because of the bribery of his supporters. As one of the witnesses said, Stroud seems to have gone "stark

THE B[OM]BAY GAZETTE [REGI]STERED No. 17-[DECEM]BER 31, 1874.

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We read in the Summary of the *Melbourne Argus* of the 2nd inst. :—"The ship Euryno[me] took to Calcutta the other day a very valuable shipment of 196 horses, selected by Mr. T. Le[ac]h[e] month for the Indian market. These horses have been picked from the best studs in Victoria and is of a stamp that could not well be surpassed."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday, Dec. 11, publishes the following special telegram from Berlin :—"A Russian trading caravan has been to Khorassan. This is the first Russian caravan that has travelled that way. It has not been able to do much business. The Russians complain of hostile agitations carried on among the population by British agents.

Tea cultivation in Ceylon, says the *Ceylon Times*, is making rapid strides, and promises in a very short time to become an important adjunct to what must ever remain our staple product, coffee. Everywhere on the higher plains and mountain sides in the Central Province, estate proprietors are experimenting with the tea plant, and there is, no doubt, that in the course of time it will be cultivated to a large extent.

The *Times of India* informs us that Mr. Jalbhoy's pamphlet, containing forms as to the treatment of Mahomedans, was published at the *Times of India* office. This information from Calcutta must be of some importance to the authorities in Bombay ; for although it is, we believe, illegal to publish any book or pamphlet without appending to it the name of the place of publication, it is remarkable that this pamphlet of Jalbhoy's contains no imprint—at all events, the copy sent to us does not.

Two reconnoitring expeditions, each consisting of eight European and 12 native officers and 63 soldiers, have been organized by the Egyptian Government, and have started for the Soudan with the object of surveying the country between the Nile and the Provinces of Darfour and Kordofan. Thence the expeditions will proceed to the Equator west of the Albert Nyanza. They will repair the wells, wherever necessary, and prepare maps, and will also report upon the population, climate, and commerce of the country through which they pass.

We regret to notice the death at Agra of Mr. Baldus Pritchard, editor of the *Delhi Gazette*. Mr. Pritchard is well known, in public life, concerning Indian affairs. He has taken an active part in the conduct of the East India Association, when in England, and in India his pen was always busy in furthering political work. He has published several school-books for Indian use, and his "Chronicles of Budgepore," are a good proof of his general literary abilities. Mr. Pritchard was a barrister-at-law, and was aged 49 at the time of his decease.

A Paris evening paper gives a passage from the report of M. Perret, on the operations of the French Army of the East in 1870. It states that had General Garibaldi been a French General the Committee would have been obliged to ask the Assembly to refer the report and its justificatory documents to the Minister of War for the purpose of considering whether the General ought not to be tried by Court-martial for, wilfully and without fighting, abandoning to the enemy positions intrusted to him to defend' thereby occasioning a military disaster comparable only to the disasters of Sedan and Metz. The cause of [illegible] very ungracious [illegible]

The *Englishman* gives the following particulars of the accident which caused the death of the late Colonel P. James, Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal. Colonel James was one of a Christmas hunting party given by Mr. A. Hills, of Pathkhari. All went well till about 4 P.M. of the 25th, when a bear was started near Madopur Factory, on the right bank of the Jalingi, and Colonel James got off in pursuit some distance ahead of the other riders. After he had pursued the beast for about half a mile, and was close upon it, it suddenly turned across his course, bringing down horse and rider with great violence to the ground. Colonel James's neck was dislocated by the fall, and death was instantaneous. The event is rendered the more melancholy by the circumstance that the deceased was about very shortly to proceed to England on furlough. He was in his 49th year, and was a general favourite, not only with sportsmen, but with all classes.

M. Victor de Lesseps and Mr. Stuart have printed their report upon the journey they recently undertook for the purpose of tracing out a railway line between Turkestan and India. It appears from the report that, baffled by the Hindoo Koosh, they turned east, and found Kashgar to be connected by open and very gradually ascending valleys and plateaux both with Khokand and Cashmere. M. de Lesseps thinks that the most practicable road starts from Lahore, and, reaching Seinuggur by the Valley of the Jhelum, proceeds through the Sotchil and Karakorum Passes to Yarkand, Kashgar, Khokand, Tashkend, Orenburg, Ekaterinburg, and Moscow. The Russian Government are in a hurry to act upon this advice. They will for the present content themselves with constructing a line from Orenburg to Southern Siberia. From this line another may eventually be branched off in the direction of Tashkend. At the same time, the project of a Canal between the Caspian and Aral is still under discussion.

The Official News Report from Aden from the 11th to the 19th instant, says :—The Ayal Hosh, a sub tribe of the Ayal Goonus, have gone from Boolhar to Berbera with 80 laden camels and have been well received by Redhwan Pasha. The Ayal Shirdone and Ayal Gedeed are still at Boolhar. It is reported that the Ayal Shirdone, Ayal Gedeed and Ayal Mahmood intend to abandon Boolhar, carrying away as much merchandise as they can, if not allowed to export it from that place. The death of Moosa Yussuf, the Regent of Myjertaya country is reported. It is not known who will succeed him during the minority of the present Sooltan. Moosa Yussuf possessed considerable influence among his people, and treated ship-wrecked mariners with kindness and protected them. The French Frigate D'Assas is now in harbour. The Turkish man-of-war Mookleir Sooroor is still in quarantine, having touched at Jeddah and Hodeidah on her voyage from Suez. Redhwan Pasha is at Aden and has paid a visit to the Resident.

We gather from the Mauritius papers that, Belmont, Lord Lindsay, with the aid of his splendid instruments, was enabled to successfully and completely observe the second part of the transit of Venus. Unfortunately, the important phase, the first contact, was not visible, and indeed about the time when this occurred a drizzling rain and cloudy sky seemed to exclude all hope of any observation being possible. At 6.47 a.m., the sun appeared for four minutes, when some successful photographs and Heliometer measures were obtained. At 7.38, the sun was again visible for four minutes, when nine photographs and Heliometer measures were obtained. From about [illegible] up till the end of the Transit, observ[illegible] all kinds were continued with occasi[illegible] ruption passing clouds. [illegible]

[illegible] member of the German Expedition, has succeeded in taking [illegible] and, besides an [illegible] interior [illegible]

According to the *Times*, the Ameer has written to Akbar Ahmed [illegible] having [illegible] on good terms with [illegible] Herat territory, speaking of the [illegible] as an easy matter, and promising [illegible] residents, and has followed this up by [illegible] Sirdar Mahomed Umr Khan and Hussein Ali Khan to start and join Mustofi Hubiboola Khan with all speed. Letters received from Herat describe the arrangements being made for the advance of that place by Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan. At first the Sirdar seemed to be somewhat undecided, but on the receipt of a letter from Sirdar Yakub Khan urging him to defend himself, and also, apparently at the instigation of some of his chiefs, he commenced active preparations, and made the first move by sending out a party to capture Shahghazi Shere Dil Khan, who (as we lately mentioned) has been despatched by the Ameer from Cabul. A party also went out after Meer Akbar Ahmed Khan, but was unsuccessful. The latter officer had heard of Shere Dil's capture, and writes that it took place six *kos* from Herat, and five stages beyond Kila Ghor, where the Mir Akbar was himself. He says it was effected by Mahomed Janaun Khan, brother-in-law of Sirdar Yakub Khan and Abdoolla Jan Barukzai. Another report says that General Fakir Mohamed Khan went out from Herat, with troops for the purpose, and meeting Shere Dil Khan from Herat, arrested him at once and took him straight to Ayub Khan, who thereupon had him imprisoned. The last report is that the Commander-in-Chief with his troops has actually [illegible] and [illegible] Adenville. The proposed visit to Jemalabad has been indefinitely postponed.

The *Pioneer* :—Lord Salisbury's recent note on the Bombay riots of February last has actually provoked a rejoinder from that formidable personage, Mr. Jalbhoy the Parsee. The reply, in the form of a pamphlet, is only a threshing of old straw, a dreary repetition of "arguments" of which the Bombay public must be heartily sick. Mr. Jalbhoy of course says that his book on Mahommed and other religious founders, the publication of which led to the Seedie-Parsee riots, was not meant to offend any one ; but why then should the formidable Jalbhoy embellish his present rejoinder with gross caricatures of "representative" Mussulmans? On Wednesday, Thursday, and Christmas day, it really looked as if this ridiculous pamphlet were to be the cause of mother tumult in the city. On Friday the Parsee population bolted itself in-doors ; the Mahomedans blocked the approaches to the Jumma Musjid, where, it was reported, the Kazee was to deliver a sermon on this new insult to their race and religion ; the police were stationed at various points of vantage ; the city, in fact, looked like an unsatisfactory imitation of a Paris with its barricaders out. His vanity and silly craze for notoriety have made Jalbhoy the Parsee not only a rock of offence to the Mussulmans, but a nuisance to his co-religionists. In lands with rulers less jealous for the liberty of the subject than for the common weal, the Parsee's book would be thrown into the fire, and its author put under restraint. But, seeing that Mr. Jalbhoy takes his liberty to mean that of writing as well as thinking anything he likes, it would perhaps restore confidence between the Parsees and the Mussulmans of Bombay, if the former were to condemn the caricatures, at least at a public meeting.

The P. and O.'s difficulty ought (says the *Pioneer* to be Rabattino's opportunity. It is strange that so little effort seems to be made to advertise the claims of rival passenger-carrying steamers. At present the Indian public is under the impression that with all its faults the mail service is the only one whose punctuality can be at all relied [illegible] people who want to make the [illegible] however, thrown doubts upon this, the last and most essential, of the P. and O.'s virtues, and now, if ever, one would think, is the time for the rival Companies to assert their claims. If they could guarantee punctuality and a moderately rapid passage, they could undoubtedly set up a formidable competition. But no one comes forward. Why do not Rubattino's Agents put forth a statement showing the average length of the passages their steamers make? Can it be that they would show disadvantageously against the averages of the mail boats, slow as they are? Or is it that they do not choose to give any guarantee, because the goods traffic is after all what they depend on for their heaviest profits, and they will not hamper themselves by making promises to passengers, which might interfere with their chances of picking up cargo? We have heard it argued, on behalf of the P. and O., that passengers were no profit at all,—barely paid for their keep. This is not impossible, considering that the fullness of the ships depends almost wholly on the season of the year. It would be unreasonable, therefore, to expect a mercantile marine to forego chances of freight in order to accommodate travellers. Still Rubattino evidently lays himself out to some extent for passenger traffic, for he is putting on extra boat for the passenger season. We cannot but think, therefore, that it would pay him to let it be known, if the fact is so, that his boats make punctual and tolerably swift passages. But after all the remedy lies with the Indian Government, which ought to insist on speedy and punctual conveyance of the mails. Considering how largely the comfort of Government servants is affected in the matter, this is surely not too much to expect.

Messrs. Hamilton and Company, the jewellers have commenced the monthly publication of a tiny pier called the *Pearl*, which is to be issued in Indian free. Besides advertising Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s goods, the *Pearl* will please the eye by some pretty engravings, and the fancy by a pleasant little sketch or two. We make the following extract from the January part :—

"In early and medieval ages certain superstitions more or less curious, attached themselves to precious stones. Large and brilliantly coloured gems brought healthful prosperity to their wearers, or were worn as charms proof against witchcraft and the evil eye. Others were dispos[illegible] to be cures for diseases and to give power over the spirit world. But, perhaps, one of the most interesting fancies connected with gems is, that they were intimately associated with the months of the year. This conceit was widely spread, being common to several European and Oriental nations. To each month was appointed a particular stone, which governed it, and influenced the destiny of persons born during its course. It became, therefore, usual for friends and lovers to commemorate each other's birthdays by the gift of a jewel containing the stone peculiar to the month. The ancients also deemed a certain gem sacred to each month, and denominated them Zodiacal stones, often combining them together in an amulet, hoping thereby to obtain the full benefit each could offer. It is highly probable that a somewhat similar belief originated the curious ornaments called "Nowrattun," which are so much worn by the wealthy natives of India in the form of armlets, necklaces and finger rings, and which are set with nine kinds of stones. To the subjoined list of the stones of the months are added the qualities and powers which tradition has commonly ascribed to them.

GEMS OF THE MONTHS AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES.

JANUARY. Garnet.—Constancy and fidelity.
FEBRUARY. Amethyst.—Preserves against violent passions and drunkenness.
MARCH. Bloodstone.—Wisdom and courage in danger.
APRIL. Sapphire.—Denotes kindness of disposition and repentance. Frees from enchantment.
MAY. Emerald.—Ensures happiness in love and domestic felicity. Discovers false witnesses.
JUNE. Agate.—Gives long life, health and prosperity. Renders invincible in combat and all contests.
JULY. Ruby.—Discovers poison. Cures all evils arising from unkindness.
AUGUST. Sardonyx.—Ensures conjugal felicity
SEPTEMBER. Chrysolite.—Preserves from despair
OCTOBER. Opal.—Denotes misfortune and hope
NOVEMBER. Topaz.—Indicates passion and inconstancy.
DECEMBER. Turquoise.—Prosperity in love.

A rowing officer has, according to an item of [illegible] gossip in *Vanity Fair*, managed [illegible] the irksomeness of foreign [illegible] the story, but Indian readers [illegible] remarkable resemblance to [illegible] edition of the "Lays [illegible] Aden's an island called Perim [illegible] troops [illegible] only one officer [illegible] of the island, [illegible] Aden being only kept up [illegible] ops long enough to [illegible] to take off letters, and there [illegible] whatever to do. The place is there [illegible] looked on with horror, and the three months during which each detachment remained was regarded as little better than the same amount of penal servitude. In course of time Lieutenant A—'s turn to proceed to Perim [illegible] He started with the condolences of his friends, and was thought of as one very much to be pitied. What, however, was the astonishment of the garrison at Aden when, just as the three months were about to expire, a letter arrived from Lieutenant A—, stating that he was willing to perform a second term of duty! Everyone pronounced him a greenhorn, but, as may be imagined, his wishes were promptly complied with. Another three months elapsed, and a second application to prolong his residence was received from the exile, and again his request was granted. Nobody could understand it, and bewilderment had reached its height, when one day arrived the news that A—'s commanding officer [illegible] on leave in England had come across the compassionated exile quietly strolling along Pall Mall. The mystery was dispelled at last. It was not that some morbid taste had reconciled A— to residence in Perim. Like every one else, he had found it unendurable; but being a man of audacity and resource, he had provided an effective remedy for the dulness which was fast boring him to death. I do not know the precise precautions taken by A—, but I suppose that, having written an ample number of applications and signed a sufficient number of blank forms, &c., he had placed those in the hands of a sergeant, with orders to transmit them at the proper time to Aden. Had it not been for the accidental meeting with his commanding officer, he might have spent an almost indefinite number of months in London. It would have been more prudent, however, had he contented himself with Rome, Naples, or Vienna."

On reaching Kizil, the second halting-place from Yarkund, Mr. R. B. Shaw made, says the *Pioneer*, the acquaintance of one in whose strange and pathetic history every English reader will feel an interest. The man, known in that wild country for many years as an English "Dervish," is a survivor of perhaps the most disastrous event recorded in Anglo-Indian history, the Cabul Massacre, in which his father and mother perished. The Afghans brought up the boy until his fifteenth or sixteenth year, when having discovered his nationality and the fate of his parents, he made his way to Teheran, where he received the protection of some English gentlemen who found means of forwarding him to India. From India, where he assumed the name of John Campbell—after the supposed name of his parents—he proceeded to England. "John Campbell" appears to have attracted some curiosity in England: for a book entitled "Lost among the Afghans" was written about him. But the interest in the poor wanderer seems to have ended, as it began, in idle curiosity. The people, as he has told Mr. Shaw, were too busy to inquire about his wants, or to fancy that he wanted anything. So, perhaps more lonely amid all the roar and the bustle and hurry of civilized life, than he had ever felt, even at Cabul, "John Campbell" disappeared—nobody missing him—and somehow made his way Eastwards. We trust Mr. Shaw will be able to fill up the gaps in his *protegé's* history ; meanwhile, we only know that the latter lived for seven or eight years in the Atalikh Ghazee's dominions, until about three months ago, an affection of the eyes compelled him to apply for medical aid to the English Mission and through an Afghan merchant whom Mr. Shaw had known at Ladakh. Judging from the particulars which have come under our notice, we see no room whatever for doubting the truth of Campbell's story. His companion, Mr. Shaw, is certainly English, and in general appearance [illegible] than those of natives dark hair, a rough brown beard, he has light eyes, a rather long nose. His knowledge of English is meagre—though he was able to decipher a letter presented to him by Mr. Shaw. His manner also corresponds with his alleged character. His occasional shrewd remarks and glances contrast with his usually vacant look, and his inability to follow the thread of a conversation. Though apparently in great want, he seemed reluctant to accept Mr. Shaw's offers of assistance, but finally consented to take a rupee. He expressed his warmest gratitude for the interest taken in him. He appeared to be indifferent about his prospects of leaving the country, of which he spoke well, though he occasionally complained of harsh treatment. Mr. Shaw has invited him to meet him at Yarkund on his return journey, having promised to take him to India, should the poor cast-away so wish it.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Arrest of an Adventurer.—Mr. Colebrooke Rutherford, hailing from India, has been arrested on a charge of fraud. This enterprising gentleman, thought fit to practice upon many of the public, by passing himself off as a brother of Major Rutherford, and as a capitalist in the tea planting line. Various cheques on the Oriental Bank, for the payment of which of course, no funds were forthcoming, were signed without any hesitation by the gentleman in question. No one, however, felt generously inclined, and as no funds had ever existed in the various Banks, upon which cheques had been drawn, Mr. Colebrooke Rutherford found himself within the affectionate arm of the law.—*Ceylon Times.*

A Successful Man.—There is no question the world must now accept the Hon'ble John Inglis. Since the days of Brutus, ambitious designs have never been so completely screened during a long noviciate of apparent indifference to public affairs. Those who can recollect the time when the amiable Mr. Jolly was Major of the Palace in Rohilkund, may well strike their hands upon their breasts and cry—can these things be? But notwithstanding such reminiscences, the logic of facts is inexorable, and we behold Mr. Inglis the most rising man in the Province, and probably with the reversion of our local throne in his pocket. Indeed, unless rumour is altogether mistaken, when a doubt existed some ten months back, whether Sir John Strachey would return to India, the name of Inglis was transmitted home, as that of the next nominee for the post he so ably fills. The clever but impracticable Prince Napoleon, who is also called Plon Plon, once said of his illustrious cousin that his advancement was owing to two successful impositions ; the first, when he made people think he was an incapable ; the second, when he made people think he was a statesman. Mr. Inglis has deceived us once. He trifled with our intellects till we disbelieved in his. But we hope, and indeed think, that we shall not be taken in a second time ; and that he will prove a permanent title to that statesmanship we are now bound to attribute to him.—*Pioneer.*

Choristers in Allahabad.—Some days ago, a benevolent gentleman hit on the idea of organizing a Christmas Carol party for the benefit of the poor inmates of the "Strangers' Home," Allahabad. Accordingly, the carollers,—among whom were Misses Hartley and Glenlyon, Mr. Glenlyon, Secretary to the municipality, Mr. Atkins, Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, Mr. Lawson [illegible] Mr. Stevens,—started on their musical tour [illegible] day has been associated in the farmers' mind with ideas of thirst, and the landlord's agent who could not readily lend himself to its modest gratification would never have achieved popularity. But it is decidedly droll to find the Church giving countenance to the same practice. It is, however, the recognised custom in North Wales for the rector's agent to give the farmers and other tithe-payers tickets for beer, which are convertible into malt liquor at any inn in the neighbourhood. Sometimes this mark of attention is not properly appreciated, and at this moment we have two small pieces of cardboard before us which would have entitled their original possessor, who possibly is a teetotaller, to a pint and a half of ale. To escape the imputation of vagueness let us say at once that the tickets were issued by the agent to the rector of Tyscelfog, near Denbigh, the living itself cutting a most respectable figure in the "Clergy List." It is satisfactory to know that something like system governs the distribution of these tickets, though the system itself doubtless admits of improvement. Thus, a man who pays only half-a-crown in tithes gets a half-pint ticket, while one who pays ten shillings is only entitled to a pint, and, to make matters worse, substantial people who stand by the Church to the tune of £10, or even £15, are not permitted to quaff more than three quarts of ale at the rector's expense. It is a comical custom, and one can only wonder that the Established Church in Wales has not more adherents than now muster under its banner.—*Manchester Examiner.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(Overland China Mail, Dec. 10.)

JAPAN.

Of the 500,000 taels indemnity to be paid by the Chinese Government, 100,000 taels is for the families of the Loo-chooans, who were murdered by the Boutans.—A translation of the treaty in the Formosa affair has been published.—A man named W. H. Thompson has been tried in the U. S. Consular Court on a charge of attempting to set the Yedo Hotel on fire. He was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict him.—The race meeting has come to an end.—Great dissatisfaction is expressed at Consul Annesley's treatment of Messrs. Heimann and Valentine for contempt of Court.—Messrs. S. Cocking and T. A. Singleton have been prosecuted for sending an unseaworthy vessel called the Snowflake to sea. She struck one night, capsized, and went to pieces. White, the master, was drowned. The charge against the defendants was dismissed.—Mr. Wade's intervention in the quarrel between China and Japan is much praised. He is taken of as the sole cause of the adjustment of the difficulty, and throughout all circles great gratitude is expressed towards him.—The sale of the P. & O. s. s. Behar is concluded with the Kaitakushi, the amount of the purchase money being dirs. 100,000. The ship had to be docked at Yokoska, and was found in splendid condition. She has hoisted the Japanese flag. It is reported that the Japanese are leaving Saghilien in numbers, and that now only a few officers and fishermen remain. The Russians are reported to have ordered the Japanese to leave the island.

CHINA.

At Foochow a rising was threatened on account of the Taotai forbidding a religious procession. It was only averted by his giving way.—The members of the Chinese commission have returned from Cuba to Shanghai.—The Chinese officials are now talking of dredging the Woosung bar themselves.—Another rebellion is threatening in Kweichow.—The fortifications at Amping (Foochow) are being armed with huge guns of English manufacture.—Fresh negotiations are reported to be in progress for the purchase by China of one or more iron-clads.—The railroad between Shanghai and Wusung has been actually commenced.—The proposed Amoy Foochow telegraph has been commenced. Nothing has been done since the receipt of the Russian note.

HONGKONG.

We give on page 198 an, as yet, unpublished account of the cruize of H. M. S. Challenger in the Pacific. Some discussion has arisen owing to a Chinese youth who committed forgery having been sent to the Roman Catholic reformatory instead of being punished in due course of law.—Captain Nares' appointment to the command of the new polar expedition has caused much regret to all interested in the Challenger's explorations.—Captain Thompson, R.N. of H. M. S. Modeste has been appointed to succeed Captain Nares. Two Chinese shop-keepers have been fined for selling spurious tea.—Steps are being taken to raise the Leonor and Albay steamers, sunk in the late typhoon. The Bishop of Victoria arrived by the last French Mail.—The opening Yacht race of the season came off on the 3rd. It was won by Naiad. An attempt was made to float off the P. M. s. s. Alaska on the 30th ; but owing to some of the shores of the pontoons giving way nothing was done. A fresh attempt was to be made last evening (9th).

SINGAPORE.

(*Straits Times*, Dec. 17.)

Considerable excitement has been awakened among the Chinese community by reports of the kidnapping of coolies for service in Deli, Sumatra. As usual, the reports were greatly exaggerated, but a case which occurred in midday in Market Street, where an attempt to drag off a coolie was frustrated and one of the assailants arrested, led to a revival of the stories and the posting of an inflammatory placard, a translation of which will be found in the body of this journal,—accusing the police of complicity with the kidnappers ; and during the excitement attendant on the trial of the case in the police court, a mob broke into several houses and liberated all the coolies therein confined. The excitement was, however, allayed so soon as the Chinese became convinced that the Government would lend no countenance to the employment of illegal means by the coolie employers or their agents. With respect to the coolie question, a petition has been sent in to Government by the [illegible] merchants and bankers, praying that the proposed Immigration law may not be further proceeded with, as its tendency would be to check the immigration of coolies, whereas the only danger to such immigrants lies in their engagement for service outside the Colony under false pretences, which might be easily guarded against by supervision over their engagement and shipment for those places.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, December 11.)

The trial of Count Arnim has commenced in Berlin, and is likely to last for several days.

It is reported that the Alphonsist party in Spain has made overtures to Marshal Serrano, who is about to commence active operations against the Carlists.

The bill for the compulsion of civil marriages, and preventing priests from keeping registers, is making progress in the Swiss National Council.

A system of universal conscription is being carried out in Russia, and large sums have been laid out in the erection of barracks and military prisons.

In France the powers of the Conscription are to be extended to all children born in France of foreign parents.

The American President's Message has been well received by Congress. An outbreak of Negroes has occurred at Vicksburg.

The Queen will leave Windsor for Osborne on Dec. 17, for Christmas.

The Empress Eugenie has paid a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been visiting Sir W. Bagge, Bart., at Stradsett Hall ; and Mr. Ashurst at Didlington Hall, during the past week.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are about to visit the Earl and Countess of Dudley.

The health of Prince Leopold, though still precarious, continues to improve.

The Stroud election petition has been decided and Mr. Brand is declared no longer a member owing to bribery by his agents.

The Hon. Sir A. Gordon, K.C.M.G., has been appointed the first Governor of Fiji.

Mr. Justice Mellor has been suffering from severe indisposition ; and Sir John Karslake has lost his eyesight.

Severe and destructive gales have again visited the British coast, doing great injury among the shipping.

The India Office authorities are about to publish the Thibet journal kept by Mr. Bogle.

The Dean of Arches has given judgment in the Mackonochie case. The reverend defendant is to be suspended for six weeks. He appeals against the decision.

The persons charged with conspiracy in the Eupion Gas Company case have been committed for trial, bail.

Obituary of the Week.—Col C Marshall, Ben Ret ; Col T Lumsden, CB, Ben Ret ; Capt A D Tod[illegible], RN Ret ; Lt-Col T Watson, Mad Ret ; the Hon J Boyle B B Cabbell, FRS, FSA ; Col W Calder ; J Campbell, Esq, late of Bombay ; Gen F J Davies, Col 67th Reg ; Lady Haberfield ; the Hon Mrs Latouche ; Lady Georgiana Fane ; Lady Stirling-Maxwell ; Gen W Faris, R E ; G Meek, Esq, High Sheriff of Sussex ; William, son of the Right Hon Sir J Napier, Bart ; D R Newall, Esq, late Captain H E I C S ; Col W K Stuart, C B ; Lieut-Col the Hon J C Westenra, J P ; T Wren Esq, J P, late E I C ; E G Davenport, M.P.

A Singular Welsh Custom.—There is a good old custom in North Wales, in connection with the payment of tithes, which deserves to be known far beyond the borders of the Principality. From time immemorial rent day has been associated in the farmers' mind with ideas of thirst, and the landlord's agent who could not readily lend himself to its modest gratification would never have achieved popularity. But it is decidedly droll to find the Church giving countenance to the same practice. It is, however, the recognised custom in North Wales for the rector's agent to give the farmers and other tithe-payers tickets for beer, which are convertible into malt liquor at any inn in the neighbourhood. Sometimes this mark of attention is not properly appreciated, and at this moment we have two small pieces of cardboard before us which would have entitled their original possessor, who possibly is a teetotaller, to a pint and a half of ale. To escape the imputation of vagueness let us say at once that the tickets were issued by the agent to the rector of Tyscelfog, near Denbigh, the living itself cutting a most respectable figure in the "Clergy List." It is satisfactory to know that something like system governs the distribution of these tickets, though the system itself doubtless admits of improvement. Thus, a man who pays only half-a-crown in tithes gets a half-pint ticket, while one who pays ten shillings is only entitled to a pint, and, to make matters worse, substantial people who stand by the Church to the tune of £10, or even £15, are not permitted to quaff more than three quarts of ale at the rector's expense. It is a comical custom, and one can only wonder that the Established Church in Wales has not more adherents than now muster under its banner.—*Manchester Examiner.*

SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

Berlin, Dec. 5.

Yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament will be recorded in the annals of this country as one of the most serious encounters between the National Party and the Ultramontanes. Rarely, indeed, has such a scene been witnessed in any country without leading to grave consequences. In some Legislative Assemblies it would have ended in duels, arrests, and a fierce conflict of Parties ; in Berlin, where the pistol has ceased to be a legitimate argument in debate and loud discussions are eschewed as much as possible, the Government and National Party are sure to take some decided course in consequence.

The estimated cost of the State Council was the subject of debate, when Doctor Jorg, the leader of the Ultramontane Party in Bavaria, complained that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council had lately held so few sittings, "and yet," he continued, "it was so watched and controlled. The foreign affairs of Germany were directed by a man supposed to be a genius and certainly liable to the most extraordinary whims and freaks. That man, in February, thought it even became impossible to maintain peace with France. He should prefer attacking to being attacked. The only reason for this indiscreet despatch, which might have brought on a religious war of the most formidable dimensions, was the issue of Pastoral Letters by the French Bishops couched in the rhetorical style so usual on the other side of the Vosges. Those Pastorals might not haves been acceptable to the German Foreign Office, but to threaten war on that account was a direct and flagrant interference in the affairs of another nation—an interference all the more astonishing after the solemn announcement of the non-intervention policy in the Speech from the Throne. Another intervention in the affairs of a foreign nation was attempted amid the excitement created by the crime of the maniac who attacked the Chancellor at Kissingen. On that occasion it was Spain which narrowly escaped German intervention. It was certain that intervention was meditated, and that the German Government only on second thoughts determined to confine their action to the recognition of a gentleman at Madrid with whose name it was unnecessary to soil one's lips. If the Foreign Affairs Committee of the State Council had been assembled at that period they would have done well to advise prudence, and to tell the Chancellor that to act without first securing the countenance of Russia might be imprudent. After all, it was Russia who had most benefited by Prussian victories and whose voice had become dominant in the councils of Spanish business. In time the disavowal of the Chancellor's policy by Russia might, perhaps, have been avoided. By that disavowal the so-called alliance between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany had been annulled. This was a serious reflection to make, considering that Count Moltke had told them a short time ago that Germany, though she might be respected by all her neighbours, was loved by none. If Germany were to pursue a more sincere peace policy than hitherto, a time might come when she would not only be dreaded, but also esteemed. The Foreign Affairs Committee, by restraining the Chancellor, might effectually contribute towards rendering the policy of the country what it ought to be ; but that Committee was so very seldom convened that it almost seems as if the guarantees given to the minor Sovereigns in the late Treaties were set aside by the Imperial Government."

Prince Bismarck replied in a lengthy speech, of which the following is a summary :—

"The Foreign Affairs Committee of the State Council consists of the representatives of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It meets as often as any of the members choose to call it together. If this is not very frequently the case, the reason is that telegraphic copies of all the more important despatches are regularly communicated to all the German Governments by the Foreign Office. In addition to this, the Foreign Office is in the habit of supplying the German Governments with diplomatic intelligence far beyond what duty demands. The highest members of the Foreign Office have been recently selected from non-Prussians, the Under-Secretary of State being a late Mecklenburg Minister, and the German Ambassador at Paris the late Bavarian Premier. The idea, therefore, that the Foreign Office can be fomenting war without the cognizance of the German Governments and that the Foreign Affairs Committee had better assemble to ferret out our secrets is simply absurd, and a story which I might have expected to meet in a primer rather than in a political debate. Eighteen hundred and seventy-four has been the quietest year of all the 13 I have had the honour of directing the foreign affairs of this nation. It is probably this very absence of exciting events which has caused the preceding speaker to suspect us of cherishing warlike designs. But what have we done? We have complained of French Bishops whose diocese are partly German ground inciting German subjects to resistance against the Government. We have complained of the murder of a German correspondent in Spain, who had been an Englishman, Frenchman, Russian, or American, would certainly not have been assassinated. When I first heard what had befallen Captain Schmidt, I could not help remembering the humiliations through which Germany was established. I said to myself it was high time [illegible] nations to the idea that Germans could not be murdered with impunity. We should have been perfectly justified from an international point of view, and we should only have treated those butchers according to their deserts had we landed in Spain, captured some Carlist officer or other, and hung him up on the seashore. This is what the natural man would have called adequate reprisals. However, we are too pacific, now-a-days for this sort of thing, and, as we could not hold the Spanish Government responsible for what had happened, we determined to help them against the common enemy. Spain has a glorious past, and in recognizing the Government temporarily representing what remained of organized power in the country we believe we have been rendering the nation a service. It is true the existing Government of Spain does not pretend to be a permanency ; yet it is engaged in quelling Civil War and whose right to exist and pave the way for a better future has been acknowledged by most European Powers. If Russia has not thought fit to do as we did, you must please consider that she has no interests in Spain, and that the murdered Captain was a German, not a Russian officer. As the preceding speaker has kindly tried to sow discord between this country and Russia, you will excuse my saying that his reasoning is simply ludicrous. We have been on good terms with Russia for a whole century, we are most intimately connected with her now, and our mutual relations are so well established that they mock at such Lilliputian shots. The preceding speaker has also deemed it incumbent upon him to allude to the Kissingen affair and to call the assassin a sort of maniac. Having conversed with the man, I can assure you that he is perfectly sane. I am convinced the preceding speaker was sincere when he discarded the assassin. I admit, too, that the preceding speaker personally never entertained the very slightest wish in the innermost recesses of his heart that anything should happen to the Chancellor. But, however much the Ultramontanes may deny that they have anything in common with the assassin, the assassin himself thinks differently. They do not interrupt me, I am resisting facts. I am only giving the details of a subject which you have been the first to mention in this place. I am only considering the [illegible] this Kullmann has been set against me by the late Father Storman at Salzwedel. The only time I spoke to Kullmann, I asked him in the presence of witnesses why he wished to kill me. His answer was, 'Because of the Ecclesiastical Laws.' To this I said, 'How did you think you would mend matters by killing me?' 'Then,' said the man, 'things have come to such a pass that they cannot get worse.' I instantly saw, from one of those stereotyped clerical phrases which I am not fond of, that I had taken home from political meetings. I was confirmed in this view on Kullman's further observing, 'You have attended my Party.' I asked, 'Which is your Party?' He said, 'The Centre Party in the German Parliament.' Now, then, gentlemen of the Centre may speak upon the stage to earn the title of actresses, but upon the floor of the German Parliament never before witnessed. One outburst succeeded the other, many members of the National Party rising from their seats and looking significantly at the Centre. When the noise had subsided the Ultramontanes rose in a body, and [illegible] in the House, repeatedly and emphatically exclaimed "For shame." The tone and manner left no doubt as to the exclamation was meant for Prince Bismarck personally. Herr Von Forkenbeck, the Speaker, having reproved Count Ballestrem, Prince Bismarck rose in a towering passion, and, in a voice of smothered rage, the constrained calmness of which struck every listener, said as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—The Speaker having censured an expression just heard in this House, it only remains for me to remark upon the same. "Fie" and "For shame" are interjections indicative of loathing and contempt. I, too, am liable to those sensations upon occasion. If I do not give utterance to them, it is good manners that prevent me."

These words were heard in silence. The House once became excited when Herr Windhorst, late Prime Minister, the cunning tactician at the head of the Hanover-Ultramontane Party, rose and uttered these sentiments :—

"It is admitted by all that the Foreign Affairs Committee has [illegible] not once assembled in 1874 ; yet there is no doubt that it [illegible] inevitably drift into war. The Chancellor is ever [illegible] and it is with an eye to ulterior contingencies, therefore, that he has been interfering in the affairs of Spain. Passing on to another subject, I think I may say that the unfortunate Kullmann with [illegible] have treated the case [illegible] cation. Do not interrupt me, more reserve and consideration [illegible] Kullmann unfortunate because gentlemen. I call K[illegible] he is my estimation. Every every criminal is unfortunate [illegible]. It is a stain upon our German must condemn his [illegible] made worse if, after escutcheon. But matters are [illegible] us, a whole Party is so great a misfortune has befallen [illegible] an individual. I am held responsible for the doings [illegible] in a speech delivered sorry to say that this was done [illegible] immediately after from a certain balcony at Kissingen [illegible] promptly under the attempt. The sentence [illegible] prevailing Kullmann stood the kind given to [illegible] no less disgrace with the Centre Party [illegible] urnals were not full than the assassin [illegible] Circular to the prosecuted, but the [illegible] on the flames. local authorities [illegible] What the Chancellor [illegible] Kullmann received [illegible] conducted by a rope [illegible]

received threatening [illegible] and even from [illegible] those delicate [illegible] read at Kullmann's trial. [illegible] was mentioned. Herr Jorg referred [illegible] tally as preceding the Spanish affair [illegible] the Chancellor who dilated upon this [illegible] but of course there is no one to contradict [illegible] in this House."

Here the Speaker interrupted the honourable member to say, in virtue of his office, that it [illegible] him and no one else to maintain the dignity of the House.

Herr Windhorst replied that a preceding speaker had thought it was best to drop the subject and return to business.

Prince Bismarck said,—"However much I should have liked to do as Herr Windhorst invites us, the matter is too important for me not to say a word in reply. Herr Windhorst asserts I gave the *mot d'ordre* to the semi-official Press from the balcony at Kissingen. If Herr Windhorst should ever have the like fate and chance to be made a target of, he will probably discover that a man is not immediately after in a mood to give instructions to the Press. All I said at Kissingen was that the shot was not aimed at me personally, but at the Cause I represented. This is exactly what Kullmann told me himself. He openly gave me to understand that he had never seen me before, that he had no animosity against me, and that his only wish was to benefit his cause. [illegible] Herr Windhorst charges me with not toning down the language of the semi-official Press after the event. Well, I was at Kissingen at the time—ill, and drinking the waters, but I may ask Herr Windhorst, in my turn, whether he who was not ill

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(Saturday Review.)

Most people will no doubt be sorry to hear that the affairs of the Crystal Palace are just now in rather a critical condition. Of course we do not mean to say that the Palace is a palace of unequivocal enjoyment, or that it is popular with everybody. It is awkward to get at, and more difficult to get away from; on a great day there is too much squeezing, and on an ordinary day too much open desert; and at all times the weary heights of hard flooring makes the legs ache. Still, for all that, it is a place that we have all somehow got into the way of going to now and then, and it is wonderful how it has adapted itself to various social wants, and made itself necessary even for official ceremonies. There is, of course, no other country in the world where a King or Emperor who had arrived on a friendly visit would be handed over to a Joint Stock Company to be made a show of, on condition that he should be treated in return to a dinner and fireworks out of the profits of the exhibition. But then that happens to be our way, and if foreign potentates were not entertained by the Sydenham people, they would perhaps run some risk of not being entertained at all. A desponding shareholder suggested at the meeting the other day that it might soon be necessary to consider whether the Palace should not be pulled down, and the materials sold for what they would fetch; but it is to be hoped that this desperate contingency is still remote, if only for the sake of foreign princes. And, besides, there are the country cousins, the foresters, the lands of hope, the Good Friday people, and the cats and canaries. It is evident that the Palace has many uses, and that it would be a public loss if it were by any chance to be closed. On the other hand, however, the proprietors can hardly be expected to keep it up at a dead loss, and it certainly cannot be said to have fulfilled the lofty promises and glowing expectations with which it was originally projected. Some of the shareholders might perhaps be disposed to make a sacrifice of revenue for the sake of doing something to elevate and refine humanity; but as the Palace has almost from the first degenerated into an ordinary place of amusement, seeking to attract visitors by the usual vulgar means, it is not surprising that, in the absence of any moral satisfaction, a dividend should be keenly demanded. The Directors reply that they have done everything they could think of to make the place pay, but it was a bad bargain from the first; it requires constant patching and mending, and this runs away with the money.

There can be little doubt that the great, and probably fatal, mistake about the Crystal Palace is the immense size and peculiar construction of the building. Nothing could have been more appropriate for its original purpose than Sir Joseph Paxton's huge conservatory. What was then required was a very large building, with abundance of open well-lighted internal space, composed of light materials which could be quickly and inexpensively put up and taken down. There was no doubt at first a sort of romantic novelty in the edifice then constructed, but it was certainly not beautiful, and it was quite unfitted for permanent use. As it now stands, it disfigures by its huge, unmeaning bulk an exceedingly picturesque stretch of country, while its prominent situation exposes it to all the violence of the weather, and necessitates constant and ruinous repairs. There can be no question, indeed, that the whole Sydenham project was planned in a fit of vapoury enthusiasm, and without reference to practical conditions. Too much reliance was placed on the prestige of the Great Exhibition, and too much was attempted all at once. If it was forgotten that the novelty of the experiment had been rubbed off, that a copy is never so attractive as the original, and that, in any case, Sydenham is rather out of the way compared with Hyde Park. The consequence has been that the enterprise has always been weighed down by the reckless and extravagant scale of everything, and the gravity of the difficulty immediately felt in the *Times*. Dr. Lisle writes with the courtesy, and the sober self-restraint of a well-bred English gentleman, and he can hardly even object to the *Tablet*, he hunted out of society as an affected or "apostate" member of his Church; on the contrary, he has been known for years as a most munificent benefactor of the religious service his pen has also been constantly employed in writing himself founded an abbey on his estate and several Roman Catholic churches. Never[illegible] "has no heresiarch in expressing his sorrow at the appearance of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, and in saying on the necessity of proving that the conditions which Catholic Emancipation was granted [illegible] been westernised or annulled. And he not only emphatically in Sir George Bowyer's protest against Mgr. Capel's assertion of the supremacy of the ecclesiastical over the civil power, but pronounces a severe censure on "the fatal exaggerations of men who on all occasions are ready to rush to the front ranks of the Catholic body and they alone were the accredited champions of the Catholic cause." This reminds us of the "Lay Catholic's" challenge to the "Catholic Union" to produce its warrant for pompously announcing what "the Catholics of Great Britain" believe and think, which is indeed rather too much like the famous proclamation of the three tailors of Tooley Street. Mr. De Lisle particularly instances and reprobates a statement of Mgr. Patterson's in the *Contemporary Review*, "that the authority of the Popes is absolute and unlimited over all persons, whether sovereigns or subjects." Such pretensions, he thinks, "will evidently be endured no longer," but nevertheless he declares his hearty acceptance of the Decrees of the Vatican Council, and thereby does certainly lay himself open to an obvious retort. We do not here refer exclusively or chiefly to Mr. Archer Shee's very pertinent comment, that the Vatican Decrees are not even in form the decrees of a Council at all, but simply a declaration of the Pope himself, issued "with the approval of the Council," whereas the Decrees of Trent, as of all the ancient Œcumenical Synods, run in the name of the Council [illegible] not of the Pope. This is perfectly true, and Dr. Johnson's verbose reply, far from meeting the real point of the objection, distinctly confirms it; indeed Cardinal Antonelli, when officially announcing the publication of the infallibist dogma, styled it, not a conciliar decree, but "an Apostolic (*i.e.* Papal) Constitution." But it is still more to our purpose to observe that Mgr. Patterson's assertion, which Mr. De Lisle so strongly condemns, is an almost verbal reproduction, in a somewhat modified form, of the claim asserted in the famous Bull *Unam Sanctam*, which all Ultramontanes justly regard as infallible. Boniface VIII. there "defines and pronounces" that "it is absolutely necessary for salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman Pontiff." And the context, as well as the circumstances under which the Bull was issued, during the Pope's quarrel with Philip the Fair, abundantly proves that temporal subjection was inclusively, or rather primarily, intended and understood. Philip accordingly lost no time in replying, in language more forcible than courtly, "Let thy supreme folly know that in temporals we are subject to no man" *(Sciat maxima tua fatuitas in temporalibus nos alicui non subesse)*. We do not clearly see how Mr. De Lisle can reconcile his hearty acceptance of the Vatican Decrees with his rejection of this ex cathedra Papal definition, or how he can look for an authoritative explanation, which shall be safe factory to himself and to the outside public, from "our Apostolic Bishops," who notoriously act under the control of Archbishop Manning.

Lord Acton's letter in the *Times* of Tuesday last has a twofold importance, though it need not detain us long. In the first place, when he declares that the communion of his Church is "dearer to him than life," and that it "stands on the sure ground of an institution and a guidance that are divine," he sufficiently disposes of the coarse and vulgar vituperation of those who denounce him as the renegade and apostate traitor. In the next place he has now met the challenge addressed to him by Mgr. Capel and other assailants by producing the evidence for his "atrocious charges" with a fulness and precision for which perhaps they were hardly prepared. In one minor point indeed, which has no direct bearing on the argument, we notice what looks like a slip of the pen. Surely James I.'s Queen, Anne of Denmark, was not a Catholic. And it would perhaps have been as well to add to his statement about Gioas, that, as Palacky himself points out in his History of Bohemia, the safe conduct for his journey was not intended to guarantee him against the sentence of the Council. It is hardly necessary, after Lord Acton has does completely verified his charges, to discuss Lord Arundell of Wardour's strange assertion that during the last two centuries no Pope has trenched upon the political ground," which was implicity refuted by our extracts last week from the *Dublin Review*. Nor is the distinction of much consequence, even if it could be established, for the Syllabus declares that no Pope has ever exceeded his legitimate rights, and Lord Arundell will hardly deny that many of the mediæval Popes have trenched very considerably upon the political ground. We are glad, however, to observe that [illegible] may be entirely safely and [illegible] affirming the abstract principle, as well as the present expediency, of liberty of conscience; while he also repudiates Mgr. Capel's views, who is, by the way, summarily put aside by another of his co-religionists, Mr. O'Donnell, [illegible] Bishop Clifford's angry and incon[illegible] tract contributes no fresh matter to the controversy, beyond the vigorous assertion of his extreme displeasure both with Mr. Gladstone and with those members of his own communion who do not, as one of them has happily phrased it, "share his quarrel with the facts of history and the laws of thought."

Meanwhile the practical application of divided allegiance has been illustrated during the last few days in an unexpected manner, and in a sphere to which Mgr. Capel went out of his way to call attention in his not very felicitous letter to the *Times*. The obligations of the Fourth Commandment, he reminded us, must be limited by the duty to obey God rather than a parent, and a correspondence published in the same paper last Tuesday affords rather startling evidence of the sense in which Archbishop Manning understands that limitation. The affair is not without very significant incidence ways than one, and has so obvious a connexion with the subject under review, that we may be excused for putting on record its main incidents here. It appears that Mr. Browne, an undergraduate at New College who had taken honours in moderations, and was also a Roman Catholic. His father very naturally wished him to remain at Oxford, which he could do without any interference with his religion, till he had completed his University course, but on writing to him to that effect, received the following reply:—

> "Sir,—I saw you I have been to London to see the Archbishop of Westminster, and to learn from him the mind of the Church as relating to my future course. When I had laid the whole matter before him, I assure you I was much surprised to hear that the Holy See has expressly condemned the English Universities as dangerous to faith and morals. This being the case, the Archbishop could only give me one reply to my question—an unconditional negative; and, as I have submitted my judgment to that of the Church, the only course for me is acquiescence in his decision.

Whereupon Mr. Browne senior wrote a courteous letter to the Archbishop to inquire if his son had rightly understood him, and expressing his surprise that such an objection should be raised by "a Church professing to encourage learning." To this inquiry the Archbishop's secretary replied:—

> I am desired by the Archbishop to acknowledge your letter of the 26th inst., and to forward to you a copy of the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops, in which you will find, p. 10, the meeting of the Holy See on the subject of the English Universities.

The passage quoted in the Pastoral, to which we called attention at the time, contains no "directions of the Holy See," but simply a "declaration" adverse to the English Universities, first issued in the year of Dr. Manning's reception into the see of Westminster, and a few days before the death of Cardinal Wiseman, who —though not himself, like his successor, an Oxford man —had never supported this arbitrary policy of obscurantism. It was notorious at the time that the declaration had been obtained by the strenuous efforts of Dr. Manning, in opposition to the known opinions of many of the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy, and the avowed desire of a large body of the laity, who had formally deprecated it, and had come forward to offer their moral and financial support to the Company, and the question which it has now seriously to consider is whether it cannot further curtail the area of every-day expenditure. Another obviously weak point in the system of the Palace is the great variety of business which it is attempted to carry on at the same time. It is a great garden, a bazaar, a theatre, a concert-hall, a restaurant. Any one of these things, in order to be thoroughly well conducted, would require the close attention of a competent manager, and yet they are all included in the miscellaneous work of a single establishment. An effort is now being made to raise the character of the dramatic entertainments, and it is to be hoped that it may be successful. But it is impossible not to fear that the variety of functions which the Company assumes stands in the way of the success which would attend a more limited enterprise.

DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

(Saturday Review.)

The ball set going by Mr. Gladstone continues to roll merrily. One after another his champions and assailants in the Roman Catholic body are coming forward to speak their mind with a zeal and directness which probably exceeds his most sanguine expectations. The letters, however, as is the volume of correspondence which has inundated the columns of the *Times*, even since we last called attention to the subject a week ago, the controversy is still centred round one or two crucial points, and every letter supplies a fresh proof alike of the general loyalty of the Catholic body, and of the open or latent inconsistencies by which the Ultramontane section of it manage to maintain inviolate their profession of concurrent allegiance. To adopt The O'Donoghue's phrase, which is peculiarly applicable to his own lucubrations in Monday's *Times*, "amazement is the prevailing condition of mind at the expenditure of so much rhetoric" in order to prove the entire compatibility, not only in the concrete, which we readily admit, but in the abstract, of a hearty acceptance of the Vatican Decrees with an entire "loyalty to the Crown and Constitution." The substance of [illegible] letter, which occupies nearly a column, may be summed up in one sentence. He is very angry with Mr. Gladstone; he is well assured of the civil loyalty and [illegible] allegiance of his co-religionists, which was remarkably exemplified in Archbishop Manning's presiding, even on a Sunday, over "a monster meeting of Protestant workmen"—according to the reports a large proportion of them were Irish Catholics—in Hyde Park, to "glorify" in proclaiming his entire submission to the authority of the Pope," and means to bring his children in the same principles, and not "like the couple of dozen nineteenth-century Catholics," such as Lord Acton and Lord Camoys, who "[illegible] beyond their wits;" and lastly he carried out his entire submission, though this is rather implied than expressly stated, by voting in the last Session of Parliament against Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill. We respect The O'Donoghue's evident sincerity, and fully recognize his loyalty. But the [illegible] issued by him, in common with nearly [illegible] Roman Catholic members on the occ[illegible] to, and for which Mr. Dease takes credit [illegible] Tuesday, was quite correct [illegible] day in the reported conversa[illegible] Correspondent of the *N*[illegible] measure, whatever mi[illegible] other respect[illegible] concede[illegible] orders [illegible] oppose

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It is at all events amusing, after reading the correspondence columns of the *Times* for the last three weeks, to turn to a *Reply to Mr. Gladstone* just published by a Monk of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate. The Monk, who writes with the shallow self-sufficiency, and in the slangy dialect, of a sharp and bumptious schoolboy, does succeed in detecting a few mistakes of detail in Mr. Gladstone's reading of the Syllabus, especially as to the sacrament of marriage. But what is to be thought of the historical knowledge of a writer who asserts that the Acts of the Council of Constance prove nothing as to the right of an Œcumenical Council to sit in judgment on a Pope, which right it formally defined and summarily exercised by deposing John XXIII.; or of his acquaintance with modern theology, when he "simply denies" that there is any difference of opinion among present Catholics meaning of the term *ex cathedrâ*? [illegible] wever, in the face of recent [illegible] averments that no single [illegible] ping the famous Decrees [illegible] W[illegible] New [illegible] that [illegible] this [illegible] exp[illegible] esday, [illegible] Storm [illegible] "Free[illegible] no [illegible] Jesuit, [illegible] in pursuance of sayi[illegible] his [illegible] personal infallibility [illegible] from [illegible] communion with [illegible]" If the [illegible] does not [illegible] personal infallibility [illegible] and Church mem[illegible] to [illegible] reach any [illegible] is of much [illegible] our [illegible] even profess [illegible] real difference between the form of the papal Constitution of the Vatican Council and the conciliar decrees of Trent remains just where it was before, and the change was deliberately made against the protest of many of the Bishops. As to his four conditions for an Œcumenical Council, the first and last depend entirely for their validity on the Vatican Decrees, and cannot therefore be alleged in evidence of the validity of those decrees, and not one of the four will bear the test of history. Every fresh attempt to bolster up those unfortunate dogmas seems only to reveal more clearly the hopelessness of the task.

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